

THE SILK CULTURE.
Extract from a letter from Dr. Thomas White, of Mount Pleasant, to a citizen of Steubenville (Ohio), dated
Mt. Pleasant, Dec. 13, 1835.

Dear Sir—Yours came duly to hand; and in reply, I am happy to inform you that I have succeeded very well—and am fully convinced that the culture and manufacture of silk, will before long, become one of the most important pursuits that have ever claimed the attention of our citizens. In my view there are three reasons why it should become so.

1st. It must, and will most inevitably, become a great source of wealth to all who turn their attention to it, especially to the farming part of the community, if they can be encouraged to engage in it. To them it will be attended with but little expense to raise the cocoons—a female of an ordinary constitution will be able to tend from 30 to 40,000 worms, which, if well fed and properly taken care of, will yield from ten to fifteen pounds of reeled silk, or from ten to fifteen bushels cocoons, for which we will give them from \$4 to \$4.50 and \$5 per bushel, according to quality; or manufacture them into goods, agreeable to order. Good cocoons will yield one pound of reeled silk per bushel; each pound will make 12 square yards of good substantial goods worth from \$1 to \$150 per yard. Thus 30,000 worms will produce ten pounds of silk, or 120 yards of goods—and supposing it takes two thirds to pay for the manufacture, it will leave the producer forty yards of goods; and counting the labour at one dollar per week for five weeks, which will be the time employed to reduce the prices of the silk goods to 12-1/2cts. per yard, or \$150 per pound.

Now I would ask you and every farmer in our country, by what means can our females clothe themselves cheaper than by raising silk worms? I know none. It is only the business of five weeks for a female to provide herself with forty square yards of goods, worth more than one hundred and twenty yards of the best cotton goods she can find in the market—these are no visionary dreams; but practical facts founded upon experience. This season I raised enough for about three hundred yards of silk, which did not cost me more than 12-1/2 cts. per yard to raise the cocoons, counting labour at one dollar per day, and the labour of one hired female and my daughter, each at a dollar a week. It is the tedious process of manufacturing silk, that will for a time make it expensive—but this expense falls on the manufacturer, not on the farmer or silk grower. As it respects the food for the worms, I am unable to see any superiority that the Italian leaf has over our native leaf. I am inclined to believe that the principle advantage the Italian has over the native is, that they can be brought into use quicker, as they are much more prolific in their growth than our own native trees. I fed mine this season from the native tree, and expect to feed as many as one million next season from the same source, my groves of Italian trees being too young to yield much food. Our native tree of the middle size will produce enough for 3000 worms, or a pound of silk per tree—each tree that a farmer has, is worth more to him than two sheep.

From the Salem Landmark.
TEXAS.

There cannot be a doubt that the slave-holders and slave-traders, especially, of the southern states, have for a long time had an eye upon the rich and fertile country of Texas, not coveting so much the value of its lands as its most favorable location for a great slave market; favorable alike for its situation with regard to the slave states of the United States, as for the advantages it possesses for introducing slaves from Africa, the fountain head of the slave trade. How, upon any other presumption, can we account for the sympathy of the southern states for Texas, and the intense anxiety which the slaveholders manifest for the independence of the territory, or for its annexation to the United States? They make no secret of this interest and anxiety. They have urged the purchase of Texas, with a view as half to eye may discover, of increasing the dimensions of the slaveholding territory and more effectually perpetuating slavery in the United States. We need not be surprised if such a purchase continues to be urged. Report whispered a year ago that negotiations were on foot between our government and Mexico; but there may have been no foundation for it. At this very moment we are told that an agent from Mexico is on his way to Washington to negotiate for the sale of Texas. Some years ago, Mr. Benton, of Missouri, openly declared that the United States government should obtain the territory in question for the purpose of creating five or six more slaveholding states, to counterbalance the preponderating increase and influence of the free states of the North! Five years ago, a writer of the South, supposed to be Mr. McDaniel, pronounced the juxtaposition of a free empire to the slaveholding south-west, to be a nuisance which ought to be abated by our obtaining Texas! These matters are worthy of consideration.

A friend has just put into our hands a Texas newspaper, printed at Nacogdoches, Jan. 9th. We copy from it the following advertisement, which will show how easily slaves become free in Texas:

Taken up—a negro boy who calls himself Jacob. He says he was bought in Virginia about twelve months ago, by a gentleman by the name of Samuel More, and was brought to Attakapahas, and ran away shortly after arriving in that country. He is about thirty years old—five feet and eight inches high—very black—speaks quick and plainly when spoken to—and speaks the English language only. The said Jacob was taken up by the Cherokee Indians and delivered over to the subscriber, who paid the Indians a handsome reward for apprehending him. The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

The subscriber's residence may be known by calling at this office.
N. B. There is no jail in Texas, and the negro is unconfined. WM. GOYENS.

The Supers Revenue, says the National Intelligencer, has increased, is increasing, and must be diminished. The amount of public money in the Deposite Banks, by the returns to (or nearest to) the first of March, had increased to Thirty-three Millions and Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars!

From the National Intelligencer.

A LEGISLATIVE REPRIMAND.

The case which has recently occurred in the State of Pennsylvania, of a public reprimand of one of its members, being voted by a legislative body, is one of rare occurrence, to say the least of it. We subjoin the *finale* of this business, as we find it in the Harrisburg paper, remarking simply that if the offence committed by the member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives—that of false, inefficient and patriotic diplomats?—cannot the republican farmers of Vermont be trusted with that letter?



THE STATE JOURNAL.

CHAUNCEY L. KNAPP, EDITOR.

MONTPELIER, APRIL 19, 1836.

ANTIMASONIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

W.H. BENTLEY HARRISON
Of Ohio.

Appointed by Mr. Jefferson, Governor of the Territory of Indiana, in 1810.
By Mr. McKinley, Commanding-in-Chief of the North-Western Army, in 1812.
By His FELLOW CITIZENS in Ohio, a Member of Congress in 1816.
By the LEGISLATURE of Ohio, a Senator of the United States in 1823.—
By Joes. Quincy Adams, Minister Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Colombia in 1825.
Nominated by Conventions of the People in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maryland, New York, Indiana, Illinois and Vermont, and by the Legislature of Kentucky.

Sentiments of Gen. Harrison.

"I cannot but consider the existence of Masons as an evil, both moral and political."

"In the exercise of the elective franchise the people possess the means of correcting all the evils which may arise in our government, and that it ought to be used for that purpose."—*Letter to the Pennsylvania Antimasonic State Committee.*

"The exercise of the right of removing and suspending from office any member of Congress, and the power of impeaching, is equally greater than those. It is the design to cure Corrections orders that may arise of that character by the power of the people themselves, or by the authority of the state governments, and let the appointments to the President be made upon the good old rules of Jefferson—honesty, capacity and fidelity to the Constitution; and a further requirement which I know is always made—that of their being acceptable to the people for whom they were immediately to act."—*Letter to Thaddeus Stevens, Esq.*

"It is the most difficult thing in the world for me to believe that a people in the possession of their rights as freemen, would ever be willing to surrender them and subject themselves to the will of a master."—*Letter to the Friends of Liberty.*

"I contend that the strongest of all governments is that which is most free!"—*Letter to the Friends of Liberty.*

"Men do not learn under oppression those noble qualities and feelings which fit him for the exercise of their liberty."

"To be esteemed eminently great, it is necessary to be eminently good."—*Letter to Bodine.*

Neither Masonry, nor Van Burenism, nor both in concert with the Green Mountain Boys, Political Jugglers, will run a silent race among the descendants of Ethan Allen."—*P. D. Barber.*

Our opposition to monarchy and Executive usurpation springs from the same principles. We cannot, as we deem Antimasons do less than resist what we deem unconstitutional assumptions of power on the part of the President."—*We act in our opposition to the measures of the Executive just as Antimasons. We are only opposing doctrines our party have ever subordinated, to a new cause and carrying them out into practice in relation to a new evil.*

E. D. Barber.

I content myself on this occasion with saying that I consider myself the honored instrument selected by the friends of the present Administration to *carry out its principles and policies*; and that as well from inclination as from duty, I shall, if honored with a place in the Government, be a true and zealous adherer to the principles of the American people, and to the administration of the President—*if I shall be able to perfect it.*

“Martin Van Buren’s Letter to the Half-Century.”

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
FRANCIS GRANGER
Of New York.

ANTIMASONIC ELECTORAL TICKET.

At large, ASA ALDIS,

Dist. No. 1, DAVID CRAWFORD,

2, ZIMRI HOWE,

3, TITUS HUTCHINSON,

4, WM. A. GRISWOLD,

5, EDWARD LAMB.

ANTIMASONIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
SILAS H. JENISON.

FOR LT. GOVERNOR,
DAVID M. CAMP.

FOR TREASURER,
AUGUSTINE CLARKE.

A VOICE FROM OLD CALEDONIA. An original antimason of Caledonia County, under date of April 11, writes:

"I have been a subscriber for the North Star a great number of years, until the close of the last volume. It has formerly agreed with my politics, but for a number of months past I have been led to believe that it would finally come out for Martin Van Buren for President, as has of late proved to be the fact. As yet I cannot see my way clear to support him, but shall remain with the main body of Antimasons and support some other man for President."

Texas a Free and Independent Sovereignty.—By New Orleans dates, we learn that the Convention of Texas assembled at Washington, in that territory, March 1st, unanimously declared that provision a *free sovereignty and independence*. Judge Ellis, of Red River, presided. The *Declaration of Independence* was drafted by the committee. Messrs. George C. Childers, Edward Conrad, John Hardeman, Collin McKinney, and James Gaines, Gen. Childers and Gen. Samuel Houston made eloquent speeches on the occasion.

Texas—Important.—By the New Orleans Bulletin of March 22d, we learn that Santa Anna is rumored to have returned back suddenly to Mexico, in consequence of the death by poison of Barragan, the Vice President. The whole Mexican force in Texas is near 5,500; the right wing 700 under Urrea, on Matamoras, towards Goliad, where they are opposed by 500 Texans under Col. Fanning. The left wing of the Mexicans, under Gens. Cos and Sesana, at Bejar. The whole number of Texans in the field is 1,500. It is expected they will retire and concentrate upon the woodland about the Colorado river, where the great struggle will take place.

VAN BUREN’S LETTER. It is worthy of remark, that Mr. Van Buren’s famous letter to the North Carolina slaveholders has, as yet, found its way into but few Northern new light Van Buren papers. Why do the North Star and Free Press withhold this curious episode from their readers? Is there anything in it contrary to the general rules of expediency and courtesy always practised by *judicious, efficient and patriotic diplomats?* Cannot the republican farmers of Vermont be trusted with that letter?

Latter.—A gentleman arrived at New Orleans from Matogos, by land, reports that an express had been received from Col. Fanning, dated March 2nd, stating that Col. Fanning had a sufficient force to blockade Col. Travis in Bejar, and advanced with the remainder of his army (4000) towards Austin’s Colony.

The Senate of Massachusetts, on Saturday last, passed to a third reading, by vote of 22 to 7, the bill which has passed the House, authorizing the state treasurer to subscribe one million of dollars to the stock of the Western rail road.

OLD WINDHAM. Extract of a letter from one of the earliest Antimasons of Windham County, March 30:

"The doings of the late nominating conventions appear to be received here with general satisfaction. It is believed that the crisis which was viewed with such general apprehension, has happily passed. The political omens, certainly, are propitious. Our position, lately, was one of great delicacy. It has received a generous and wise direction. Let us carry out our measures with corresponding wisdom and energy—and success is certain. From the indications of public feeling here, you may count upon a zealous and well-sustained support."

FRANKLIN COUNTY. Extract of a letter from a thorough-going Antimason in Fairfax, April 11:

"I take the liberty to inform you that there is yet in the county in which I live, a few old fashioned Antimasons, of whom I claim the honor of being one, unsold—and as I understand your paper stands firm in defense of the old fashioned Antimasons, I have recommended it to some of my friends.

[Here follow the names of new subscribers, for one year, with this proviso:]

"Provided nevertheless, if you should best to sell out to Van Buren before the expiration of one year, they want you should refund the money and stop sending the paper, for there is not one drop of *Van Buren blood* in our veins."

ADDITION COUNTY. The spirited doings of the Addison County Antimasons, recently convened at Middlebury, will be read with interest. Mr. Barber insists that the convention did not represent the views of the county. How is it that the Antimasons, whether meeting by State or County Conventions, so grossly misrepresent themselves? The State Convention in February was called in the most public manner, and comprised a full representation of the Antimasons from the various sections of the State. That convention, according to Mr. Barber, misrepresented the wishes of the Antimasonic party. The Middlebury convention, has committed a similar mistake. How very unfortunate! The only way to get a tolerably fair expression of the party seems to be this: Let 27 true Antimasons meet in a bed room at five minutes’ warning by the watch—resolve themselves into a personification of the Antimasonic party—nominate a notorious noncommittal for President, and then you have a full, fair and spontaneous expression of the party! Fresh from the people! No mistake!—None genuine unless signed *H. T. Convey on good record?*

For the State Journal.

MR. KNAPP:

SIR—I observe by an article in a recent number of your paper, that it is in contemplation to have a meeting, in May next, of the friends of abolition in Washington City, for the purpose of forming a County Anti-Slavery Society; and that those favorable to such a meeting are requested to send their names, &c.

I am decidedly in favor of every lawful and constitutional measure that can be taken to effect so desirable an object as the abolition of slavery; and I can see no possible objection that can be raised against a meeting for the formation of a County Society, except by those who are afraid of that which is most free!"

"Men do not learn under oppression those noble qualities and feelings which fit him for the exercise of his liberty."

"To be esteemed eminently great, it is necessary to be eminently good."—*Letter to Bodine.*

I content myself on this occasion with saying that I consider myself the honored instrument selected by the friends of the present Administration to *carry out its principles and policies*; and that as well from inclination as from duty, I shall, if honored with a place in the Government, be a true and zealous adherer to the principles of the American people, and to the administration of the President—if I shall be able to perfect it.

[N. B. Any Anti-Slavery Society, or association, founded on the same principles, may become auxiliary to this Society.]

The officers of each auxiliary society shall be ex-officio members of the Parent Institution, and shall be entitled to deliberate and vote in the transaction of its concerns."—*Constitution of the Anti-Slavery Society Art. IX.*

3. What is the *date* of the Society’s formation—*its original number of members and its present number?*

Each secretary of a State or County Society is requested to forward all the information, as above, in his possession in regard to the societies in his state or county.

(2.) Address simply "E. Wright, Jr., 144 Nassau st., New York." The postage may be unpaid, if the writer pleases, provided the letter be mailed before the 20th of April.

To all secretaries, or other persons who make reports as above, the *THIRD ANNUAL REPORT* will be sent gratis, as soon as printed.

MEM. WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS, HORSES AND MULES.

Here is an advertisement, just as it stands in a newspaper printed at Montgomery, Alabama:

WILL BE SOLD, at the residence of the subscriber, near the Line Creek road, eight miles east of Montgomery, on Monday the 28th of March inst., if not previously sold at private sale, 35 NEGROES, men, women, boys and girls; horses and mules; corn and fodder; farming utensils; cattle, hogs and sheep; one yoke of oxen and cart; household and kitchen furniture. On a credit until the 25th December next.

Also, at private sale, 360 acres of prairie land, nine miles from Montgomery, with 80 acres cleared, with two good wells of water thereon. Also, 150 acres mulato land, 125 acres cleared, a good frame dwelling-house, two stories high, gin house and screw, 9—46p J. C. FARLEY.

The law of Moses forbade the husbandman "to plow with an ox and an ass together." Deut. xxii. 10. But in Christian America they sell MEN and MULES together at the same AUCTION.

Perhaps so, but it is probable that the reviled Texans are secretly assisted from high places, and that they are fighting to end our slave market.

Distribution of the Avails of the Public Lands.—In the N. Y. House of Assembly on Thursday the 31st ult. Mr. Bradish, introduced the following resolution:

Resolved (if the Senate concur,) That our senators and representatives in Congress be and they are hereby, earnestly requested to use every proper effort to procure the passage of a law which shall provide for a just and equitable distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, which are now or shall hereafter come into the national treasury, among the several states, according to their respective rights therein.

Governor Tazewell, of Virginia, has re-signed.

The ship Solon of Portsmouth, N. H., B. L. Allen, master, arrived at this port from Calcutta, has on board 1,300 tons measurement goods and an Elephant, making a cargo equal to 1400 tons.

The high rate of wages in New York is bringing great numbers of mechanics here, at the same time that it is driving great quantities of work to be done elsewhere. Several companies of masons have arrived, and are to arrive, from Great Britain, and a number arrived last week from Canada.

FRUITS OF INTEMPERANCE.—Edward C. Delavan, Esq. publishes a communication in the Albany papers, addressed to the Mayor of that city, in which he calculates that full two thirds, if not three fourths of all the tax paid by that community is for pauperism and crime produced by intemperance. Some of the facts which he states, are here subjoined.

Your excellent and faithful Public Justice (says Mr. Delavan) states, that he had the curiosity to examine particularly every case brought before him for one week, of which there were fifty, for one misdemeanor or other, and he found that all but two originated in intemperance. He states too, that more than twenty-five hundred cases came before him in a year, and that ninety-six in the hundred originated in, or were directly connected with intemperance.